

Amphibolurus Holsti, which I have described in this paper as new, agrees with his species, and therefore the name "*Holsti* (sp. n.)" must be changed to "*Websteri*, Blgr."

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE VII.

Fig. 1. *Tarentola tuberculata*, sp. n.

Fig. 2. *Egernia inornata*, sp. n.

PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1. *Delma lineata*, sp. n.

Fig. 2. *Lygosoma tenuilatum*, White, var. *maculata*, nov.

Fig. 3. *Calotes aberrans*, sp. n.

PLATE IX.

Amphibolurus Holsti, sp. n.

XV.—Notes on Eastern and Australian Heterocera, with Descriptions of One new Genus and Thirteen new Species.
By Colonel CHARLES SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Eupterotidæ.

1. *Melanothrix fumosa*, nov.

♀. Of a uniform dull smoky brown, shafts of the antennæ with an ochreous tinge; palpi blackish above: fore wings with a broad, white, discal, transverse band, with even sides, very broad on the costa a little beyond the middle, occupying at least a fifth of the wing, gradually narrowing hindwards to the hinder angle, where it is about one eighth of an inch broad; no other markings. Underside as above, general tint of colour paler, costal line of fore wings slightly ochreous.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Brunei, Borneo; one example.

Allied to *M. alternans*, Pag. Iris, iii. p. 13, from Palawan, but the white band on the fore wings is much broader and there are no markings on the hind wings.

Family Drepanulidæ.

2. *Oreta figlina*, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, frons, and legs crimson; antennæ, body,

and wings above of a uniform brick-red colour: fore wings with some grey marks on the basal half of the costa, a brown spot near the apex, and another at one fifth from the apex; a yellow thick line from the apex to the hinder margin beyond the middle, rather concave in shape; a broad shadowy grey band on the inner side of this line, which is continued across the centre of the hind wings. Underside more ochreous and brighter in colour; fore wings and costal portion of the hind wings with brown striations.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Java; one example.

Same shape as *O. bicolor*, Warren, from Malacca, but that has no indications of any median band.

Family Arctiidæ.

3. *Diacrisia sumatrana*, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dull ochreous brown: fore wings with faint indications of antemedial, medial, and discal transverse bands: hind wings with better-defined medial and post-medial bands, the latter more or less macular. Underside slightly paler in colour; a brown mark at the end of each cell, no other markings; shaft of the antennæ pale; legs without markings; abdomen with dorsal and lateral indistinct blackish spots.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Soekaranda, Sumatra; two examples.

Received under the above name, but I can find no record of its description; is allied to *D. landaka*, Moore, from Java, but that form has crimson sides to the abdomen and distinct markings, especially on the underside.

Family Lithosiidæ.

4. *Eugoa crassa*.

Lyclene crassa, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vi. p. 114 (1862).

Eugoa crassa, Hmps. Phal. ii. p. 547, pl. xxxiv. fig. 28 (1900).

Khasia Hills; two examples.

The type, from Sarawak, is in Mus. Oxon.; the outer portion of the fore wings beyond the discal band is darker than usual, but otherwise it appears to me to be identical.

5. *Chionæma axiologa*, nov.

♂. Frons, head, and thorax white; thorax with lateral scarlet bands; abdomen grey, with scarlet hairs; antennæ

red : fore wings white, bands scarlet, first subbasal and erect, second antemedial, outwardly curved, banded with black on the inner side, third postmedial extending from the costa, where it is nearly bifurcate, towards outer margin below the middle, then down straight to the hinder margin about one sixth from the angle, banded with black on the outer side, fourth band marginal and is continued round the apex and on the costa till it ends in the arm which nearly forms the bifurcation of the third band ; a large black spot at the upper end of the cell : hind wings scarlet, with the costal space broadly white. Underside pale scarlet, the lower portion of fore and costa of hind wings white, the two lobes on the fore wings smeared with white ; fore legs brown, with white bands, the other legs and body white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Nias ; one example.

Resembles *C. Plateni*, Elwes, from N. Celebes, but that has two discoidal spots on the fore wings and the subbasal band of that species is of a different and very abnormal character.

6. *Chionæma subornata*.

Bizone subornata (♀), Walker, ii. 550 (1854).

Chionæma subornata (♀), Hmps. Phal. ii. p. 321 (1900).

Ceylon ; type ♀ in B. M., Andaman Islands.

The male (hitherto unknown) is very like *C. obliquilineata*, Hmps., from Sikkim, the type of which is also in the B. M. ; the lobe on the underside distorts the upper surface of the fore wing and bends the ante- and postmedial bands, and there are also some indications of the diffused fuscous patch below the costa towards apex ; it is otherwise marked like the female. I have received in a collection from Kandy one male and two females, and I have both sexes from Port Blair, Andamans, collected by Wimberly.

Family Zygaenidæ.

7. *Thyrassia orepes*, nov.

♂. Palpi, frons, and collar ochreous ; antennæ, body, and wings black ; thorax with an ochreous spot behind ; abdomen with ochreous band ; fore wings with an obscure semidiaphanous whitish streak from the base, running beneath the median vein ; a large wedge-shaped hyaline streak at the end of the cell, four thin streaks beyond it, and three broader ones below it : hind wings with the basal half hyaline. Underside : body and legs black.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Key Island; one example.

Allied to *T. Rafflesii*, Moore, from Java.

Family Chalcosiidæ.

8. *Soritia bicolor*.

Devanica bicolor (♀), Moore, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1884, p. 355.

Soritia bicolor, Hmps. Moths India, iv. p. 469 (1896).

Soritia viridivena (♀), Hmps. l. c. i. p. 253 (1892).

Soritia nigribasalis (♂), Hmps. l. c.

Cachar, Silhet, Khasia Hills.

The type from Cachar is in the Indian Museum, Calcutta; the type of *viridivena* from Silhet is in the B. M.; Sir George Hampson has compared the two together, and found them to be identical. The type of *nigribasalis* from Sikkim is in Coll. Elwes—by some printer's error it was described as a female. I have received a good many examples of both sexes of this species from the Khasia Hills.

9. *Soritia Bocki*, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, head, and abdomen black; thorax with the fore half scarlet, the hinder half black: fore wings with a band at the apex and a large space on the hinder margin blackish brown, leaving a large ochreous band tinged with scarlet, which occupies more than half the wing-space, from the base running along the upper half and bending down to the outer margin, occupying the whole space below the apical band: hind wings uniform blackish brown, without markings. Underside same as above; body and legs black.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hsipaw, Burma. Types in B. M.

Some examples have a stronger suffusion of scarlet on the band on the fore wings than the types; there are altogether three males and two females in the National Collection from Hsipaw, a male from Hong Kong, and a female from Shanghai. I have in my own collection a male from Kiang-Si, which I received as *Pidorus Bocki*, but I can find no reference; it is allied to *S. costata*, Walker, of which there are many examples from Northern and Western China; the wings of that species are much longer, the coloration is deep black with a bright scarlet narrow band, the head and collar scarlet, the thorax wholly black.

10. *Soritia costimacula*.

Soritia costimaculata (♂), Auriv. Ent. Tidsk. xv. p. 169 (fig.) (1894);

Pag. Semon's Forschungsreisen, v. pl. xiii. fig. 2 (1895).

Soritia leptalinoides (♀), Auriv. l. c. (fig.).

Java.

I cannot but believe that these are sexes of the same species; the fore wings of the male have the basal streak of the female, the subcostal discal spot, and a costal spot, indicating the commencement of the medial transverse band, and on the underside of the hind wings the same peculiar macular submarginal band; the other differences are no more than is usual between the sexes in this extraordinary family: the types of both came from Java, and I have three males and a female from the same locality.

11. *Pidorus ericydes*, nov.

♀. Shafts of antennæ, frons, head, thorax, and first two segments of the abdomen bright metallic blue-green; remainder of abdomen dull ochreous; wings white; plumes of the antennæ and basal portions of both wings black, the latter being well covered with bright metallic blue-green scales, and on the fore wings is extended along the costa and joins the large outer black band, which occupies quite a third of the wing and contains a white subcostal spot near the apex and two white spots close together near the outer margin a little above the middle: hind wings with a black outer marginal band about half the width of the band of the fore wings, the band narrowing hindwards and terminating in a point before reaching the anal angle. Underside: body and legs with metallic blue-green scales: wings as above; both wings with metallic blue-green scales covering the basal patch, and similar scales, forming marginal bands.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Woodlark Island; two examples in B. M., including the type.

12. *Cyclosia papilionaris*.

Noctua papilionaris (♀), Drury, Ill. Exot. Ent. ii. pl. ii. fig. 4 (1773).

Eterusia ferrea (♂), Walker, ii. 431 (1854).

China.

Drury's type came from China; Walker's type of *ferrea* in the B. M. is from Hong Kong, I have it from Toukin; Drury's figure is a very good representation of the Chinese insect, which is very different to the various Indian forms in

both sexes. The allied form *C. australinda*, Hmps., from S. India, was bred by T. R. Bell and found to be the female of *Pintia latipennis*, Hmps.

13. *Cyclosia venaria*.

Phalena venaria, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 627 (1775).

Cyclosia papilionaris, Hmps. (nec Drury), Moths India, i. p. 269 (1892).

Sikkim, Khasia Hills.

The male is much like *ferrea*, Walker, but the white spots are larger and more prominent; the female has a much more glossy sheen than *papilionaris*, Drury; the white spots beyond the cell of the fore wings are much broader than in that species and are *spear-shaped*; the black on the hind wings forms a regular marginal border, instead of running into the wing above vein 2, right up to the cell, as is the case in the Chinese form. The type is in the Banksian Cabinet in the B. M.; it is quite as distinct from *papilionaris* as are *nigrescens*, Moore, *parvula*, Butler, *australinda*, Hmps., *enodis*, Swinhoe, *chartacea*, Swinhoe, from each other and from both *papilionaris* and *venaria*.

14. *Cyclosia castigata*.

Cyclosia castigata (♀), Walker, xxxi. 115 (1864).

Pintia cyanea (♂), Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) xii. p. 160 (1883).

Sumatra, Borneo.

The type from Sumatra is in Mus. Oxon.; Butler's type from the same locality is in the B. M.; there are three females and one male from Borneo in the National Collection and one in mine. The allied form *metachloros*, Walker, from Java, was bred by Horsfield, the sexes showing the same characteristic differences.

15. *Cyclosia sordida*.

Pidorus sordidus (♀), Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vi. p. 98 (1862); Swinh. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. i. p. 67, pl. ii. fig. 4 (1892).

Pintia insularis (♂), Swinhoe, l. c. p. 76.

Codane obscurata, Snellen (nec Walker), Tijds. voor Ent. xlv. p. 209, pl. xiv. figs. 4 ♀, 8 ♂ (1902).

Borneo, Sumatra, Singapore.

The type from Sarawak is in Mus. Oxon., as also is the type of *insularis* from Singapore; there are six males and two females from the latter locality in the B. M. and one male from Sumatra: I have males from Singapore, Johore,

Makassar, Celebes, and females from Palembang, Sumatra, and from Nikko, Japan; the last, collected by Mr. Sanson, in no way differs from the other Island examples. Piepers appears to have bred these in Java: I had put them together in my collection long before I saw Snellen's paper; by some curious mistake, though he has figured correctly Walker's type of *sordida*, he has printed a wrong name and a wrong reference both of the text of Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. and of the number of the figure on the plate.

16. *Cyclosia distincta*.

Gynautocera distincta (♀), Guér. Voy. Deless. p. 85, pl. xxiv. fig. 3 (1843).

Eterusia drataraja (♂), Moore, Cat. Lep. E. I. C. ii. p. 321, pl. viii. a, fig. 3 (1859).

Eterusia osscata (♀), Walker, xxxi. 120 (1864).

Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Mergui.

From all the above localities in the B. M.; in my collection from Jelebu, Singapore, Sarawak, and Sandakan; they are undoubtedly sexes of the same species. Moore's type from Java is in the B. M., Walker's type from Sumatra in Mus. Oxon. Guérin's locality Assam is undoubtedly wrong; at all events, it has never since been recorded from India proper. There is an example, however, in Mus. Oxon., taken by Mouhot in Cambodia, Siam.

17. *Isbarta pieridoides*.

Epyrgis pieridoides, Herr.-Schäff. Ausser. Schmett. i. p. 5 (1853).

Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Nias.

The type came from Java. Only females have heretofore been known; the male is glaucous blue, about half the size of the female; it somewhat resembles *Isbarta glauca*, Walker, has the same kind of yellow band on the abdominal margin of the hind wings below, but otherwise the markings above and below are identical with those of the other sex except for some black suffusion on the outer third of the fore wings above and white submarginal spots: it has heretofore been mixed up with *glauca* in collections; the female of that form is not yet known. There is a form of *pieridoides* in Sumatra and another in the island of Nias, in which the females are very similar, but the males have the thick black vein-markings on the hind wings very obscure and more white spots on the fore wings. There are in the B. M. and in my own collection examples of both sexes of all three forms.

18. *Isbarta Binghami*.

Epyrgis Binghami (♀), Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) x. p. 374 (1882).

Isbarta cyanescens (♂), Hmps. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1895, p. 284.

Tenasserim, Burma.

There can be no doubt these are sexes of the same species; the types of both are in the B. M. from Tenasserim, also three other females from the same locality; I have a female in my own collection from the same place.

19. *Isbarta curiosa*.

Isbarta curiosa, Swinhoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 305 (1900).

Isbarta aspasia, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. 1902, p. 183, pl. xiv. fig. 3.

Java.

Types (♂ ♀) in B. M. Snellen's types are from the same locality.

Genus *PSAPHIS*.

Walker, ii. p. 433 (1854).

20. *Psaphis camadeva*.

Gynautocera camadeva (♂), Doubl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xix. p. 75 (1847).

Euschema semiplena (♀), Walker, xxxi. 177 (1864).

Penang, Malacca, Borneo.

Doubleday's type from Penang is in the B. M.; Walker's type without locality, from Coll. Norris, is not in the National Collection, but there is one example from Malacca and another from Borneo. Rothschild's species *gloriosa*, a female from Sumatra*, must come under this genus; the male, when found, will certainly resemble *camadeva*; there is a female example from Kuching in the B. M.

Family *Callidulidæ*.

21. *Cleis aureola*, nov.

♀. Antennæ, palpi, frons, and pectus golden yellow; head, body, and wings above dark chocolate-brown; fore wings with a short submarginal band from near the hinder margin, and hind wings with a broader marginal band, golden yellow; the latter is crescent-shaped and does not touch the margin. Underside: body and legs golden yellow; wings same as above, but the golden-yellow band on

* Nov. Zool. vii. p. 275, pl. v. fig. 6.

the fore wings is complete and circles outwardly from the costa beyond the middle to near the hinder margin, where it narrows somewhat.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Obi Island ; one example.

Nearest to *C. posticalis*, Guérin, but that has a large golden-yellow spot near the hinder angle of the fore wings above and below, and the band on the hind wings is much broader.

Family Lymantriidæ.

22. *Anthela epicrypha*, nov.

♀. Pale cinnamon-grey, with a slight pinkish tinge, very uniform in colour ; indications of an antemedial outwardly curved grey line ; a brownish spot at the end of each cell ; a discal sinuous grey line, immediately followed by a crenulate grey line containing dull spots on the veins, both lines bent inwards on to the costa ; on the hind wings these two lines open out a little towards the costa, and the inner line corresponds to the outer line of the fore wings. Underside : paler lines as above, the inner line on both wings thicker and more even ; an obscure small spot inside each cell in addition to the spot at the end.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

New South Wales ; one example.

I have had this example in my collection for years ; it is in fine condition. I have carefully gone through the descriptions of all the described species, examples of which are not in the B. M., but cannot find any description that fits it ; the nearest is *Darala succinia*, Lucas (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. 1891, p. 290) ; there is nothing like it in the B. M.

Family Hadenidæ.

23. *Polia illoba*.

Agrotis illoba, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) i. p. 162 (1878).

Polia illoba, Hampsn. Phal. v. p. 151 (1905).

Khasia Hills.

Not mentioned by Hampson as from India ; the type from Hakodaté, Japan, is in the B. M. ; I have it from Yokohama and Nikko.

Family Acontiidae.

24. *Bryophila khasiana*.

Bryophila khasiana, Hmps. Moths India, ii. p. 299 (1894).

Apamea repetita, Swinh. (nec Butler), Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xv. p. 499 (1905).

Khasia Hills.

Type in Coll. Elwes. Sir George Hampson informs me that I misidentified this moth. Since writing the above paper I have received another example from Cherra Punji.

25. *Maliattha marginalis*.

Acontia marginalis, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 49 (1864).

Maliattha marginalis, Swinh. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 51, pl. i. fig. 9 (1900).

Maliattha stolasa, Swinh. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xv. p. 154 (1905).

Khasia Hills.

The type is in Mus. Oxon. from Sarawak. I overlooked it when describing *stolasa*. It is new to the Indian fauna.

Family Sarrothripidae.

26. *Blenina solomonis*, nov.

♂. Palpi brown above, white below and at the sides; head, body, and fore wings white, thickly irrorated with dark grey: fore wings with basal, medial, and submarginal grey irregular bands, the first outwardly margined by an outwardly rounded sinuous brown line; the medial band margined on both sides in a similar manner, the band much contracted below the middle and narrow downwards to the hinder margin; the submarginal band narrow, bifurcate below the costa, and outwardly margined by a deeply sinuous thick brown line, the sinuations forming three blunt outward dentations: hind wings dark brown, without markings. Underside uniform sordid brown, with some darker shading in the interior of the fore wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Solomon Islands; one example.

Somewhat similar in the colour and markings on the fore wings above to *B. lichenopa*, Meyrick, which I have from Queensland, but very different on the underside.

Family Gonopteridæ.

27. *Beara nubiferella*.

Beara nubiferella, Walker, xxxv. 1704 (1866).

Port Blair, Andamans.

The type from Java is in the B. M. I have it also from Muok-Lek, Siam, Goping, Perak, Sarawak, and Mackay, Queensland. It is not mentioned by Hampson.

Genus ERIZADA.

Erizada, Walker, xxxii. 506 (1865).

Tinosoma, Hmps. Moths India, ii. p. 426 (1894).

28. *Erizada semifervens*.

Gadirtha (?) *semifervens*, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 163 (1864).

Tinosoma semifervens, Swinh. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 101 (1900).

Erizada lichenaria, Walker, xxxii. 507.

Tinosoma hyperythrum, Hmps. l. c.

Borneo, Java, Siam, Naga Hills.

The type from Sarawak, Borneo, is in Mus. Oxon., the types of *lichenaria* from Java in the B. M., and of *hyperythrum* from the Naga Hills in Coll. Elwes; I have it also from Siam.

Family Quadridæ.

29. *Ophiusa rubida*.

Ophiisma rubida, Walker, Journ. Linn. Soc. vii. p. 179 (1864).

Ophiusa rubida, Swinh. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 144 (1900).

Khasia Hills, Jaintia Hills; three examples.

The type from Sarawak, Borneo, is in Mus. Oxon. I have it also from Java. It is not mentioned by Hampson.

30. *Hypætra tepescens*.

Athyra tepescens, Walker, xiv. 1417 (1858).

Port Blair, Andamans.

The type from Penang is in the B. M.; I have it also from Goping, Perak, Singapore, and Key Island. It is not mentioned by Hampson.

31. *Oromena noduna*, nov.

♀. Palpi brown above, ochreous grey beneath; head and thorax brown, speckled with white; abdomen ochreous

grey: fore wings with the ground-colour white, irrorated and thickly marked in parts with blackish brown; an ante-medial sinuous brown line, the space inside it with two brown marks on the costa, one in the middle and a brown suffusion on the hinder margin which extends to the middle of the wing; a deep black lunule at the end of the cell; a postmedial, sinuous, double line, with a white centre; the outer portion of the wing suffused with blackish brown and containing discal and submarginal white dentated lines; cilia brown, with whitish patches; four whitish spots on the costa near the apex: hind wings ochreous grey; a brown lunule at the end of the cell, indications of a discal sinuous grey line, and the outer margin broadly brown. Underside ochreous grey; a brown lunule at the end of each cell; a grey sinuous discal line and broad brownish-grey borders to both wings; legs brown; tarsi with white bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Ceylon.

Allied to *O. reliquenda*, Walker, from India.

Genus DELOCOMA, nov.

♂. Antennæ long, two thirds length of costa, with curved bristles and cilia; palpi upturned, second joint broad, uniform in width, moderately hairy, reaching vertex of head, third one third length of second, smooth and blunt; thorax with rather long hairs; abdomen smooth, extending a little beyond the hind wings; a sharp frontal tuft; fore tibiæ with long, thick, brush-like hairs; mid and hind tibiæ smooth, the former with one pair, the latter with two pairs of spurs; costa of fore wings straight, arched before apex, which is subfalcate; outer margin slightly rounded; hinder margin curved before base: hind wings with the costa arched, apex acute, outer margin slightly rounded; anal angle bluntly acute; the wing more or less triangular; neuriation normal.

Allied to the genus *Azazia*, Walker.

32. *Delocoma marmorea*, nov.

♂. Palpi black on the outer and grey on the inner sides; body and wings dark lavender-brown; top of head, outer third of fore wings, and apical third of hind wings lavender-grey, giving the insect a peculiar marbled appearance: fore wings with a brown lunule at the end of the cell; ante-medial, medial, and postmedial highly sinuous dark brown

lines ; the medial line running through a dark brown fascia which crosses the middle of both wings, the third line dentate ; a submarginal sinuous fascia from the costa before apex to the hinder angle : hind wings with a dentate but not sinuous discal line and a submarginal sinuous line, which does not enter the white apical space ; cilia of both wings whitish. Underside brown, smeared with whitish scales ; a straight thick brown line, outwardly edged with white, from the costa of fore wings one fourth from apex to the abdominal margin of hind wings a little beyond the middle ; indications of a discal band ; a thin, brown, marginal band and whitish cilia.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Sawangan, N. Celebes ; six examples.

In markings unlike anything I have ever seen.

Family Focillidæ.

33. *Zethes subapicalis*, nov.

♂. Of a uniform ochreous fawn-colour ; first two joints of palpi brown ; thorax blackish brown in front : fore wings with a small black patch on costa at the base ; a black dot in the middle of the cell, one at the upper and another at the lower end ; a large rounded subapical patch of greyish-white scales on the outer margin, with some black suffusion in its interior, and four black dots marked with white close to the outer margin within the patch ; some very minute dots on the outer margin hindwards ; indistinct sinuous transverse lines, medial and postmedial : hind wing with a black dot at lower end of cell, the discoidal vein faintly marked with black ; a medial, indistinct, sinuous line, a prominent black spot below its commencement on the outer margin, also some black points along the margin. Underside brighter and paler, the interior of the fore wings and the whole of the hind wings whitish, the discoidal marks and rather prominent, discal, sinuous lines pinkish.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Silchar, Cachar ; one example.

Family Bearmiidæ.

34. *Thinopteryx prætoraria*.

Urapteryx prætoraria, Felder, Reise Nov. pl. cxxii. fig. 13 (1873).

N. Celebes ; five pairs.

Type in Coll. Rothschild ; in 'Reise Novara' it is said to be a male from the East Indies. Dr. Jordan, in answer to

my enquiries, has kindly informed me that the type is really a female. It bears two labels: on one there is only the name of the collector, "Lorquin"; on the other in red ink there is the name of the insect, reference to the plate in 'Reise Novara,' and the locality "Molluk?"; but he agrees with me that as Lorquin collected in the Celebes as well as in other places, the type probably came from that locality. It is citron-yellow above and below, and my females exactly resemble the figure; but the male is very differently coloured, it is ochreous brown above and black below, with yellow borders, like a large example of *T. nebulosa*, Butler, from India, but the sexes of that form are alike. There is also a citron-yellow form in India, common in the Khasia Hills, sexes also alike—*T. citrina*, Warren, Nov. Zool. i. p. 401.

Family Thyrididæ.

35. *Rhodoneura fallax*.

Pharambara fallax, Warren, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 229 (1896).

Khasia Hills.

The type came from New Guinea. I have it also from the same locality. They are identical.

XVI.—*On a new Species of River-Crab from Yunnan.* By W. T. CALMAN, D.Sc., British Museum (Natural History).

THE British Museum has recently received two specimens of a new species of river-crab collected by Mr. John Graham from the lake at Yunnan Fu. The species appears to be most nearly allied to the genus (or subgenus) *Parathelphusa*, though differing remarkably from any species hitherto described from Asia and resembling in some characters the African group of species forming the subgenus *Acanthothelphusa* of Ortmann. The lake from which the specimens were taken is situated at an altitude of 6000 feet above sea-level and drains into the Yang-tze river-system. No species of Potamonidæ appear to have been recorded from this part of Yunnan, although Wood-Mason described three species of *Potamon* from Western Yunnan, a district belonging to the river-system of the Irawady.